The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.278.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19. 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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The Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. R. Gayer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	3
„ Karwar	21	„ Mangalore	4
„ Honawar	22	„ Cannanore	5
„ Allepper	25	„ Vingapatam	6
„ Tuticorin	27	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Coringa	29	„ Calingapatam	9
„ Nagapatam	31	„ False Point	11
„ Pondicherry	Sept. 1	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which call fortnightly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atabeen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

H.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ultimately at BASRRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,022 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.			
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSREH	15
„ Karrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Muscat	Sept. 2	„ Fao	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	5	„ Lingah	21
„ Bahrein	6	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	25
„ Fao	9	„ Gwadur	27
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	Oct. 1
„ Busreh	Arrive 10	„ BOMBAY	Arrive 4

H.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 3 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at 3 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,022 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

H.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY and GENOA, on the 15th and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	423	315	£16	£4
Rosa	36	22	12	3
Port Said	36	24	12	3
Ancona	36	24	14	3
Naples	50	34	14	3
Leghorn	50	34	14	3
Genoa	50	34	14	3
Marseilles	62	36	16	4

Without food. Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1875.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermentioned, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY.
INDIA	...	...	20th Aug.
MACEDONIA	...	...	WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If subcontract offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. The Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Steward, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.,

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office;

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Augment.	Depart.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1491	250	20th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th	Southampton.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2683	400	3rd	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	14th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	17th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th	Southampton.

Sept.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,384 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,026 Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

5, Hampart Row, 14th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL AT 8 O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY MORNING.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Harris, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and proceeds an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class English built Mail Paeton by "Parker," a handsome office Brougham, a Pair of well Matched and showy Arab Carriage Horses, a handsome bay Brougham Horse, Books, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, books, &c., the property of C. W. Hawkes, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given here after.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and puredain ware, Carriage, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. the property of W. F. Pitt, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Valuable Reading Books, of Literature, Science, Arts, Philosophy, History, and Biography, &c., &c.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M. at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable reading books belonged to the late Nowrojee Framjee, Esq., the Deputy Collector and full-power Magistrate of Belgaum, the same consists of numerous works on Literature, Arts Sciences, Philosophy, Histo y, and Biography, &c. such as, Mill's Logic, Inman's Ancient Faith, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Grate's History of Greece, Mill's Analysis of the Human mind, Long's Decline of the Roman Republic, Bright's Speeches, Lyell's Geology, Knight's History of England, Comte's Positive Philosophy, Hamilton's Philosophy, Lives of the Indian Officers, Grant's Ethics, Mill's Dessertations and Discussions, Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, Gray's Essays on Political and Social Sciences and various other books, also a large number of Westminister, Edinburgh, and other Reviews and Pamphlets, &c.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF GIRGAUM ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 26th instant at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Visnarce Venkatesh per the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Hurrychund Ramcrustna and Nanabhoy Tritumjee the mortgagors, the undermentioned Landed property, pursuant to the transfer Deed of mortgage dated the 6th day of March 1872.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the House standing thereon situate at Girgaum in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay fronting on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road, containing by admeasurement nineteen feet in breadth and sixty feet in length, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 282, and is bounded on or towards the east by the well belonging to Purshotum Walljee, on the west by the cart of Wittuba Jeemanjee, on the north by the house of Crustnajee, Jeenunjee, and on the south by the house of Ramchunder Wittoba.

For further particulars, reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 „ trouserings cloth.
3 bales grey shirtings.
500 pieces white shirtings.
30 cwts champagne paint.
2 cases fancy goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE SILK PIECE-GOODS AT TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th day of August, 1875, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Messrs. Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrana & Co. on account of the underwriters marked E. D. L. & Co. No. 42—1 case silk piece-goods, ex S.S "Hydaspes."

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Ootacamund, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market;

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Setinette, or Mock Kid Elastic Hou e Boots 5s. 6d. and Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	7s. 6d. 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
102, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 23 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!—150 Varieties of English and French ROSE PLANTS at 8 annas each, may be had by applying to

XAVIER OLIBO,
Post Office, Jubalpur.

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.

F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to NOON of the 23rd instant, for a QUANTITY of WORK to be DONE in MASONRY in connection with the NIGHT SOIL DEPOT on the Carnac Bunder.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, August 1875.

BARQUE CLARA.—TENDERS are invited for a NEW FOREMAST, SPARS, IRON WORK, &c., &c. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned not later than 4 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

Full particulars can be obtained on board from the Master between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M., or on application to the Undersigned who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Barque Clara.

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The Barque CLARA, Captain Middleton, having arrived from LONDON, under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are REQUESTED to SIGN the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of 25 per cent. on the value of their GOODS, on account of GENERAL AVERAGE EXPENSES, to the Undersigned, who thereupon will grant DELIVERY ORDERS on the presentation of BILLS of LADING.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS and no CLAIMS will be ENTERTAINED after the SHIP'S DEPARTURE.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Barque Clara.

Bombay, 17th August 1875.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side,

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of OOMER VAIRSEY, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HANIFABAI, Widow of the said Oomer Vairsey.....Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of OOMER VAIRSEY, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by HANIFABAI, Widow and sole Heiress of the said deceased, ALL PERSONS CONCERNED are INTERESTED in the ESTATE are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 18th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Applicant.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYDS, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action of Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, or Cumballa Hill, for four or five months. Address "J.," Office of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached Bombay and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS,

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frunde	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 15 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's	Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0 „ pints.

STILL HOCKS,

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per dozen qts.
Steinwein	„ 22 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Silkey	„ 28
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 90

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped.....Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement,

Household Furniture,	Books and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Listscan be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

LAW.—An experienced ENGLISH SOLICITOR and NOTARY PUBLIC desires to join a firm of English Solicitors in Bombay, or he would assist in or take the whole management of a business for a time. Address "E. L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of Twenty-thousand Tons of 4,03,000 cubic feet of RUBBLE or BALLAST STONE (Burma Toys being preferred or Stone of equal quality) for Road Metal.

Delivery to be taken in boats at the ship's side. Tenders to state the price per ton of 20 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock Noon on the 15th November 1875.

By Order,
O. D. CLARK,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 6-55 A.M. and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issued by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables, through Tickets, &c. being issued. But Passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carriages, &c. will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansa Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained at Panjea, Ambivli, &c., even at the Office of F. B. McCLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per share has been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 13th day of September 1875.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st August 1875, both days inclusive.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 4 o'clock P.M., when there will be submitted to the Shareholders the "Special Resolution" already circulated among them.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely cased Brooch s.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belasis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good dog cart horse and a pretty mover under saddle.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15¾ high, broken to saddle and harness, up to weight.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-0½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger (regimental certificate may be had).

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3, recently imported.

An Iron Grey Galloway, 3 years, 14 high, a very promising horse.

A Grey Australian Gelding, a capital hack and good fencer.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 26,

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29,

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WESNESDAY EVENING, 18TH AUGUST 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market advices during the holidays have not shown any material change in position. Some little additional firmness was created apparently by the less favourable accounts of the American crop telegraphed by Reuter on Monday, but since then, although steady, the tone of the market has been extremely quiet, and prices have not changed in any way. This morning's report being quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales. The fact of the Washington Agricultural Bureau estimating the condition of the crop at 85 per cent. has led to a belief in some quarters that this really represents a falling off of 15 per cent. since the date of the last report. On the contrary 85 per cent. is the condition as compared with 100 representing the best possible state of the crop; and if we assume that to be equal to an out turn of 4½ millions of bales, the present state of affairs still indicates a probable crop of about 4 millions. Allowing all due weight, however, to the Bureau's report, there can be little doubt that people will be inclined to receive it with extreme caution. Until very lately private reports have been of the most favourable character and the plants must therefore, have secured a stand which would enable them to hold out for a time against anything but exceptionally bad weather, so that failing confirmatory advices it is too early yet to assume that any material harm has been done so far. In the meantime the excessive stocks are still pressing on the market, and as Manchester shows no signs of moving, this alone will probably be sufficient to repress any upward tendency in prices.

Wheat was quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower and Cocoanut Oil has declined 5s. per ton, but with these exceptions, the Produce Markets appear to show considerable firmness. Coffee has advanced to 105s. 6d. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Bombay Linseed has advanced from 51s. 9d. and Ferozepore Rapeseed from 50s. to 52s. per cwt.

The London Money Market shows increased ease. Reuter reports the rate of discount in the open market as ⅞ per cent. under the Bank minimum, or equivalent to 1⅛ per cent. per annum. It is scarcely probable that the Bank will make any further reduction in their rate, but in any case there seems every probability of the present low level being maintained for some considerable time. Consols have risen to 95⅛ and French Rentes to 105¼. Bar Silver is last quoted by Reuter at 56½d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on the 14th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	7,49,943
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	7,31,382
Deposits	Dec. ,,	12,80,278
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	1,47,326
Loans	Inc. ,,	1,30,579
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	9,32,708
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	3,93,446
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	24,29,190

These changes although they have materially reduced the Cash Balance of the Bank have not weakened the position; on the contrary, while the Cash Balance has only been reduced by 24½ lacs, the outside Liabilities are less by 27½ lacs. In the present state of the Money Market, however, there is no reason to apprehend any movement on the part of the Bank Directors, at all events in an upward direction, accommodation being obtainable in the Bazaar on Government Paper at 4 per cent. per annum.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the extent of business doing has been small, but rates show continued firmness and if anything are a shade higher since Saturday. The cheapness of money at home and the consequent pressure on the part of the Exchange Banks to get their funds transferred to this side, is the hardening influence at the moment, a very general belief being expressed that the Council drafts will be allotted in London to-day at comparatively high rates, but the greater the pressure to send out funds here now the more likely are we to see a low level of exchange here later on. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9⅞d.	per rupee.	
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛ to 5/32d.	,,	
Credits 4	,, ,,	1s. 10 5/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ,,	1s. 10 7/32d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at par, 60 days sight at 99 5/16. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is extremely weak and rates have a downward tendency. We call :—Fours Rs. 102 to ¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half Rs. 108½ to ⅝.

In the SHARE MARKET no extent of business has been doing and values, as a rule, are but slightly altered. Any change, however, has been in favour of holders, Spinning and Weaving shares being in most instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET is virtually unchanged. Some small odd and end purchases have been made for export at about previous prices and the position at the moment tends in favour of buyers. The receipts from up country during the past five days have only been 139 bales, the break on the G. I. P. Railway having stopped supplies from above the Ghauts.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £1-18-9 for weight and £2-2-6 for measurement by Steamer for Liverpool and £1-17-6 and £2 respectively by sailing ship.

PIECE GOODS so far show no signs of the improvement which has been looked for as likely to take place after the holidays. The up-country demand is restricted to quite a retail character and prices are barely supported.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 14th August compared with the statement issued on 7th August :—

LIABILITIES.	7th Aug. Rs.	14th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,48,625		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... ,, 2,49,725		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,48,625		
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	99,05,600	99,05,600
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,75,000	17,75,000
Do. do. do. at Branches.	71,61,619	64,11,076
Other Deposits	25,64,526	15,28,126
Post Bills	1,36,88,564	1,24,67,380
Cash Credits, undrawn	42,760	42,760
	2,80,725	4,35,381
	3,53,07,174	3,25,92,687
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	50,00,833	51,18,079
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,99,844	12,08,297
Loans on Security of do. do.	50,36,197	51,66,776
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,328	4,394
Bills Discounted	1,12,66,360	1,03,33,080
Stamps	4,836	4,545
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,08,854		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,73,854	3,73,854
Bullion	12,99,847	12,99,846
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	7,97,990	11,91,880
Cash and Currency Notes	1,60,16,410	78,94,220
	3,53,07,174	3,25,92,687

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th August 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	31,575 0 0
Merchandize	27,258 0 0
Telegraph	317 0 0
Total Rs.	54,180 0 0

Corresponding week in August 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	30,223 0 0
Merchandize	18,038 0 0
Telegraph	332 0 0
Total Rs.	48,163 0 0
Increase Rs.	5,017 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALEDONIA (s).—A letter from Almeria, dated July 19th, reports :—Rosario arrived from the wreck of Caledonia s, with 403 bales ; also saved on 18th 182 bales and 11 boxes, making 596 packages in four days.

JOHN TENNANT (s).—About 1,600 packages, consisting of cotton, leather, skins, coffee, seeds &c, had been landed up to July 15th from John Tonnant s, ashore at Cape Finisterre. The steamer has broken her back, and will be a total loss.

DHALIA (s).—A telegram from Rangoon, states the Dahlia, for Bombay, (rice) grounded, dropping down the river, but floated next tide and proceeded to sea not having sustained any apparent damage. This steamer is now in Bombay harbour.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain James Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. H. Hopkins, and Mr. M. FOX. For different ports.—Thirty-four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived in harbour this morning from Southampton (July 22nd), calling at Gibraltar, Malta Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with English Mails, and the following cargo :—2 boxes gold leaves, 146 packages specie, 292 bottles quicksilver 19 cases cochineal, 884 packages colour, 1 case teak, 15 cases wine, 155 packages provisions, 1,535 packages cotton piece goods, 4 cases needles, 104 cases medicine 15 cases papers, 152 bales twist, 8 cases boots, 3,107 packages copper, 501 bundles steel iron, 1889 casks spelter, 2048 bars and 249 bundles iron, 6 cases whiskey, 20 cases brass sheets, 150 cases copper sheets, 20 cases corks, 239 packages rum, 51 cases tallow 12 cases soap, 53 packages varnish, 171 kegs red lead, 490 packages stationery, 10 casks earth, 437 fire bricks, 20 cases leather, 51 packages ivory, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Southampton, July 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Charlotte Gladstone	Powley	Rangoon.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steam r Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Nubia, to Australia &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
14 Pekin (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
15 Pekin (s) ..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s, 7 packages hardware; Framjee Ardaseer Davar.
Europa s, 4 casks hardware, Esmail Abdool Rehemon.
Wimbledon s, 55 boxes tin plates, and 2 casks hardware, Hassomally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 4 cases thread, Pelly and Co ; 17 casks hardware, Mamoolally Abdool Cadur.
Khedive s, 7 bales paper, Tyabjee Momedally ; 124 barrels coal pitch, Heptoolah Shaik Adam and Co.
Borrowdale s, 20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rakhira s, 16 boxes champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s, 13 cases champagne, and 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore s, 258 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Walmer Castle, 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Menzaieh s, 1 case gold thread, Bilcoo Szabu and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 63 bales cotton, Mamoolnck Khoobchund 900 cwts linseed, Stearn, Holaart and Co.
India s, s. 11 bales wool, S Tyebjee and Co ; 100 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Ramnaran Kurkeesundass ; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Radhacrison Dowrkadass ; 53 bales cotton, Narsee Tegrail ; 6 bales cotton, Wassonjee Jewraz ; 60 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadowdass ; 82 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 39 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Varria.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s, 200 bales cotton, and 9381 cwts gingelly seed Ralli Brothers ; 150 casks gingelly oil, A Kunkler and Co ; 2,731 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 2 bales woolens rugs, C. Grondona ; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed and 30 cwts curdee seed, Alcan Riebe and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Assyria s, 2, 0091 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s, 203 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 250 bales cotton, and 1,2881 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 371 cwts shellacks, Leedha Khakey ; 30 bales cotton S Tyebjee and Co ; 99 bales cotton, Coomalbhoy Laljee ; 128 bales cotton, H Esmail H Hubib ; 338 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 32 bales cotton, S N Talatee ; 55 bales cotton Morarbhoy Virbhoocumdass ; 44 chests opium, Mo teelall Rathee ; 23 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—19TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE HAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Rai Panchi v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandoorang.—Part heard.
624-74—Mr Monishi—Jeevebai v Jumnadass Pitambardass—v Shapoorjee and Thamrdass.
505-74—Mr. Balcrustna—Rajee Baboo v Pandoorang Ker ba.
481-74—M H Khan Syed Hyder Hossein and others v The New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
473-74—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoseein v Laljee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayane.
73-75—Craigie, Lyon and Lowe—Shah Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Munsoor bin Mahomed and Mr Pollock.
169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorang.
474-74—P Cawasjee—Dulsook Vijlall v Vurjlal Sewlal—Tyabjee and Sayane.
497-74—Mackenzie and Thacurdass—Dewalbai widow and another v Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Roevey.
667-74—Jefferson and Payne—Meeya Ahmed Moosa and others v Ebrahim Oomar—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES

555-74—Janardhun and Ghandhibboy—Shewjee Cullianjee v Chaturbhoy Dewjee and others—Jefferson and Payne
13-75—Lynch and Tobin—Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Modv v Doorjee Shapoorjee 8—Remington, Hore and Langley.
109-75—Mr Pollock—Shri Harry Vullub Motiram v Tooljee Luckmee widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
384-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rai Ambawow widow v Khursetjee Kanseejee—Macfarlane and skipsey.
658 74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Dyal Jairaz v Jowraz Ruttonsey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nuss rvanjee Manekjee and Co v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseydass Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Laugely
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Ambrose v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani
643-74—K Morojee—Junabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

144-75—A Framjee—Sulbai widow v Fazullah Kassumbhoy—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE

414-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonjee Byramjee v J B Barretto—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne
89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Tryambakjee v Jumnadass Mahadeo and others
644-74—Fletcher—Hunmout Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heeralchund—Tyabji and Sayani
19-75—Lyn n and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cazee Bhaodeen—Shamrow Pandoorng.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 17.

Maclean, Lieut-Col, Madras 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 17.

Hatch, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Travers, Lieut-Col, Madras 48th Regt, from leave, to Sellary.
Brabiey, Major, Bombay 33rd Regt, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 18.

Anderson, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj H S V FERET, Asst Comr in Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Mr R H Pilcher, c s, Asst Comr, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Surg-Maj W H REID, M D, has obtained subsidiary leave from 14th to 28th March last, i e, from the date of his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, to the date of his resuming charge at Poona Div.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

With the consent of the Govt of the North-Western Provinces and with reference to Government Notice No. 20, 857-873, dated 3rd instant by the Govt of India in the Dept, Mr O Greig, Sub-Asst Comr of Forests in those Provinces, is attached to the Forest Department for a period of 3 years.

Mr W T Lyon, Asst Comr of Inland Customs at Sambhar, is granted p rivilege leave of absence for 45 days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Graham, Patrol 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Office of Asst Comr of Inland Customs at Sambhar, during the absence on leave of Mr Lyon, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 1556 F, dated 28th May 1875, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Francis Maxwell Heyer to act as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr Nolke, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Francis Heyer to act as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr Masotti.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Genl Order No 7259, dated the 1st July 1875, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

Lt-Col Charles Henry Barchard, c B, S C, ordinary pension, £365-0-0, annuity, 289-1-0, to be paid in England, retired from 14th July 1875.

The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col John Innis Robinson, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, in charge, Ordnance Cattle Farm, Hissar, is allowed leave of absence for nine days, with effect from the 15th July 1875, to remain at Ranchee on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in calculation of privilege leave.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut George Natale Bellasis, of the 107th Foot, Asst Engr 1st grade, P W Dept, 14th October 1873.

The following extract from List No 14, dated 16th July 1875, of Military officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted on return—Surg-Maj E C Bomford, M Wallerstein, Colonel R F Mullen, M Millett, Maj T Cadell, v c, and Surg J B Gallwey.

Granted extensions of leave—Surg-Maj F Carter, 2 months sick certificate, Lt-Col C F Packe 2 months sick certificate, Maj W G Murray 6 months, sick certificate, Lt W Masters 4 months private affairs, Capt J H Baldwin 6 months sick certificate ; Surg-Maj T E B Brown 2 months, sick certificate Capt H C Kemble 2 months, sick certificate ; Col H Mills 3 months, sick certificate ; Maj G H Watts 3 months, sick certificate Capt I Law 3 months sick certificate.

In continuation of Govt Genl Order No 796, dated 9th August 1875, the undermentioned officers are permitted to ret re from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

Lt-Col R Col Edmund Henry Chiles, While, S C, ordinary pension £256-5-0, annuity £104-14-0, to be paid in England, retired from 29th July 1875.

Lt Col Bt Colonel Octavius Hamilton S C ordinary pension £66-13-5, class 4 of value of annuity £6,135-0-0, to be paid i England, retired from 1st August 1875.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed furlough to Europe (Medical certificate) :—

Capt J an Baillie Ballantyne Dickson of the Bengal S C, Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—for one y ar under Rule XIV clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Charles Walker Drummond of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 7th Regt of N I, f r eighteen months, under Rule XIV, clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Hamilton Alexander Maxwell, of the Bengal S C, Dep Comr, 1st class, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Comr ius John McKenna, of the Medical De t, in medical charge of the 38th N I (the Ahlywan Regt) for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulatio s of 1868.

Capt Edward Richard Pemington, of the Bengal S C, 2nd Squadron Officer, 13th Beng l Lancers,—for one y ar, three months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Capt Samuel Hunter Cowan, of the Bengal S C, Asst Supdt 2nd grade, offg 1st grade, Revenue Survey Dept,—for one year twenty-six days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period of medical certificate under Rule XIV clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt C H Forster, of the General List Infantry, availed himself of the furlough on private affairs for two years granted him in G G O No 263 of the 9th March 1875 on the 20th March 1875, in India.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from England :—

Depy Comy and Honorary Capt D Oliver, Asst Engr 1st grade, P W Dept. Date of arrival at Bombay 17th March 1875, (date of departure on furlough 25th February 1873).

Depy Comy and Honorary Capt D Oliver, Asst Engr 1st grade P W Dept, is allowed to ad an extension of leave from the 26th February 1875, to the 17th March 1875, the date on which he reported his return to duty from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No 1263, dated 9th December 1873.

The undermention d officer of the Bengal S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 804 of the 26th Sept 1868, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj George Cleland Rowlands, 10th August 1875.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632, of the 4th May 1864, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Raised to the rank of Col, 23rd July 1875—Robinson, Bengal Cavalry 9th August 1875.

With reference to the notification issued by the Govt of Bengal, dated 30th July last, this officer, 2nd class Asst Surg of the Establishment of the Bhootan Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of H E the C in C :—

G G O No 45 of 1875, permitting Sub-Conductor D. O'Brien, Bombay Barrack Dept, to reside and draw his pension in this Presidency, is cancelled.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieut A. M. Muir, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, during the period Lieut D. Cunningham may officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

Lieut W. F. Hemmill, S C, Offg 1st Wing Subaltern, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of N I to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern vice Lieut A. M. Muir.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Wilmot Bernard Wilson, of the 6th Hussars, Offg Adjutant, 17th, Bengal Cavalry, vice Lieut Edward Ferrand Wilkinson, of the 55th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 8th N I, dated 9th July 1874.

The services of 1st class Apothecary S. DeCruze, Subordinate Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, with effect from the date on which he joined the Rajpootana State Railway.

H E the Gover Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt A. G Ross, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry (on furlough), to be Adjt, vice Lieut A. Anderson, whose term of staff service will expire on the 16th August 1875.

Capt J Davidson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Adjt, from the 16th to the 20th June, vice Maj E H C Simpson, on leave.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 19th July 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 30th idem, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col W Dickson, on leave, preparatory to sick furlough :—

Capt R Wheeler to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties as Squadron Officer.

Lieut G L B Richardson, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

7th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 19th July 1875, directing Capt M P Moriarty to assume charge of the quartermaster's office, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available, vice Lieut H C Lamb, transferred to the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

32nd Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 20th June 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 30th idem, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col W D Morgan, the Commandant of the regiment :—

Lieut-Col G A Williams, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Maj T N Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt A C W Crookshank, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt A F Samuells, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt R S Jackson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties as Wing Subn.

44th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 8th July 1875, appointing Lieut A Wallace, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Capt G C Udny, appointed 1st Wing Subn.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th July 1875.

The leave granted to Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col J Hills, c v c, R A, in G O C C dated 30th May 1875, page 240, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Capt C L Corfield, Staff Corps, 1st Battalion Sikhs and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry is granted, under para 1218, Bengal Army Regulations, an extension of privilege leave from the 14th July to the 29th August 1875.

Capt Atkins, 1st Squadron Subn and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, is granted, under the provisions of para 1215, Bengal Army Regulations, an extension of privilege leave from the 16th to the 20th August 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division orders, dated the 7th July 1875, directing Surg A. Hands, Medical Duty with the 60th Rifles, proceeding to the Army on the 22nd June 1875, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as a civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

With reference to G G O No 632 of 20th October 1873, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M. C. S., is relieved by Maj H. Beadon, R. E., of the duties of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P. W. Dept, Railway Branch, on the morning of the 11th August 1875.

Mr. T. F. Rosemeade, Supervisor, 2nd rade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, is promoted to receive the appointment in the P W Dept with effect from the 25th June 1875.

The services of Major J. T. Twigge, R. E., Ex Engr 3rd grade Punjab Irrigation, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr E B Harrison, 1st grade Clerk, officiated as a Supdt of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, from 5th to 14th July 1875 inclusive, vice Mr Gabler.

Mr. Mosely, Asst Supdt, is appointed to officiate as a Supdt of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, with effect from the 15th July 1875 until further orders, vice Mr. Gabler.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th August 1875.

Capt R B M'Ewen, 92nd Highlanders, Station Staff Officer at Landour, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj-General Sir J Brind, K C B, Commanding the Sirhind Division.

Lieut C J R Fulford, S C, (1st Wing Subn 26th N I) is permitted to visit Calcutta during the leave granted to him in G O C C 31st March 1875 (page 128).

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 19th July 1875, directing Surg Maj H W Spry, recently returned from furlough, to assume medical charge of the 34th N I, vice Surg F W Wright, M B, who on being relieved, will proceed to Jhansi for duty at that station.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 23rd July 1875, directing Surg W E B Moynan, M D, doing duty with 32nd Punjab Regt, to assume medical charge of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, during the absence, on special duty at Simla, of Surg-Maj W H Adley, or until further orders.

Presidency District order, dated the 24th July 1875, directing Surg-Maj H T Lyons, on return from furlough, to resume medical charge of the 28th Regiment, P N I, and to afford medical aid to the Left Wing 39th N I, in addition to his other duties.

Also directing Surg G Price, M D, to continue to do duty with the former corps until further orders.

Peshawar District order, dated the 24th July 1875, directing Maj H W odhouse, Bengal Infantry, to do general duty at Peshawar until further orders.

D ted the 24th July 1875, making the following temporary medical arrangements, in room of Surg W N Keefer, 20th N I :—

Surg-Maj H M Greenhow, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 20th N I, in addition to his other duties.

Surg J McConaghy, M D, 29th N I, to assume medical charge of 8th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

Gwalior District order, dated the 27th July 1875, directing Surg G C Hall to make over medical charge of the 24th P N I, to Surg F W Wright, M D, on his arrival at Jhansi.

Shahjehanpur Station order, dated the 30th July 1875, directing Lieut E D F Bignell, 2-22nd Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Capt C P Gleig.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Detachment order, dated the 4th June 1875, appointing passed Hospital Apprent ce W H Butcher to officiate as Assistant Apothecary in charge of medical charge of the detachment, vice Assistant Apothecary A T T I urp, ret ed's ady.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 16th July 1875, notifying that Capt W R Hamilton acted as Second in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjt, from the 16th to the 20th June, vice Maj E H C Simpson, on leave.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order dated the 19th July 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 30th idem, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col W Dickson, on leave, preparatory to sick furlough :—

Capt R Wheeler to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties as Squadron Officer.

Lieut G L B Richardson, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

7th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 19th July 1875, directing Capt M P Moriarty to assume charge of the quartermaster's office, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available, vice Lieut H C Lamb, transferred to the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

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Lieut-Col G A Williams, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Maj T N Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt A C W Crookshank, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt A F Samuells, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt R S Jackson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties as Wing Subn.

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With reference to G G O No 632 of 20th October 1873, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M. C. S., is relieved by Maj H. Beadon, R. E., of the duties of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P. W. Dept, Railway Branch, on the morning of the 11th August 1875.

Mr. T. F. Rosemeade, Supervisor, 2nd rade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, is promoted to receive the appointment in the P W Dept with effect from the 25th June 1875.

The services of Major J. T. Twigge, R. E., Ex Engr 3rd grade Punjab Irrigation, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr E B Harrison, 1st grade Clerk, officiated as a Supdt of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, from 5th to 14th July 1875 inclusive, vice Mr Gabler.

Mr. Mosely, Asst Supdt, is appointed to officiate as a Supdt of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, with effect from the 15th July 1875 until further orders, vice Mr. Gabler.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 14, p 580.)

Mr R H Finch, C S, Asst Comr, Chanda, is transferred to Nagpur.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr Robert John Harrison, to be a Mag of the 2nd Class, in the Bilaspore Dist.

Lieut G Napier, offg Asst Comr, transferred to Narsingpur, reported his arrival at that station and assumed charge of his duties, on the 2nd inst, after noon.

Maj W B Thompson, Deputy Comr, Damoh, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the 2nd inst, before noon, having over charge to Mr H F B rlett, C S, Asst Comr.

Notification No 1656, dated 24th May last appointing Hon'ble Mr Moyle, Q C, a Member of the Bd Class, is cancelled.

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, reported charge of the Judge's Office from Mr T E Ellison, C S, Offg Sitng Judge on the 5th inst, after noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C L Bickers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Mr (late Private) G Reid, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 8th Mar h 1875, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as a civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

Capt W J Engleheart, R E, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as an Ex Engr, 3 d grade, and appointed to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways. This cancels Notification No. 222, dated 6th May 1875.

Mr G Corstorphine, Asst Engr, 2nd grade (on return from leave), is posted to the Military Works Branch.

The services of Mr. S Sayer, appointed by Mr. Secy of State to be a Locomotive Engineer, for Indian State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

Mr (late Sergeant) W Causley, Supervisor, 1st grade, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has obtained his discharge from the Army on the 22nd June 1875, is

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

POONA, 18TH AUGUST.

The Government will illuminate all the public buildings in Bombay, including the Town Hall. The Port Trust and the Marine Department will make all arrangements for landing and illuminating the foreshore properties and the shipping in harbour during the Elephanta trip. The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee will pay the expenses of illumination and decoration from the landing place to the Money School, and the Municipality from the Money School to Parell Bridge. The Governor himself will bear the cost of the Elephanta trip. The Prince is expected to stay two days in Poona.

THE RECENT DECCAN RIOTS.

As soon as Mr. Richey has completed his preliminary inquiry, the Commission will be appointed to report on the recent Deccan riots. Mr. Richey, will be President; one Bombay Civilian, one Bengal Civilian, and one Native Judicial officer will be Members.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT UMBALLA.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH AUGUST.

The move into camp has not effected any improvement in the health of the Rifle Brigade at Umballa.

At Kussowlie rain is still pouring. The health of the station has greatly improved.

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE FLOODS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH AUGUST.

In the district and city of Allahabad, so far as is known, 177 lives were lost, 2,428 head of cattle were drowned, 10,024 houses have been ruined, twelve lakhs of maunds of grain have been submerged and rotted, and 39,066 acres of shareef crop destroyed.

The estimated value of the property destroyed from the floods alone is Rupees 14,50,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FLOODS IN BURMA.

THAYETMYOO, 17TH AUGUST.

The floods in this neighbourhood are the highest recorded, but it is anticipated that the damage is inconsiderable. The water has fallen four inches.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Sheffield where they met with a splendid reception.

The weather in England which has for some time been very wet is now brilliant.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, 17TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina state that 20,000 Turkish troops are operating against the insurgents. Apprehensions exist of a religious war between the Moslems and Christians.

INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

An insurrection of a serious character has broken out on the Northern frontier of Bosnia.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do..... 8s.

40's Mule Twist..... 9s. 1¼

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872..... 105¼

Bar Silver..... 56½

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Trinacria.

A THIRD SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT

We have received information from the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway that during Tuesday night a further slip, supposed to be to the extent of something like fifteen hundred tons of rock, &c., took place on the Bhore Ghaut, at the spot where the former one occurred, and it is feared that about another week must therefore elapse before trains can be again run through.

THE amount subscribed at Calcutta for the Prince of Wales's reception-fund now amounts to Rs. 43,222.

THE death is announced of Colonel G. W. M. Hall, C. B., Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, which occurred at Nowgong, in Bundelkund, on the 31st ultimo.

DURING the month of July last the quantity of cotton shipped from Kurrachee amounted to 4,761 bales, equal to 18,56,512 lbs or 2 900 candies and 512 lbs, and of the value of Rs. 5,03,050.

FOUR double saloon carriages are being built, at Perambore, by the Madras Railway Company, to be brought into use on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in this Presidency.

COUNT ARNIM is stated to have completed his second week ending July 30th of taking the waters at Carlsbad without visible effect. He is growing worse, and his state is considered precarious. The *Independance Belge* has information that Prince Bismarck is not going, as it has been stated, to Kissingen. He will remain at Varzin till the autumn.

THE Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has decided that the "non-pivot" system of drill is to be adopted throughout the Cavalry service. Pending the issue of an entirely revised edition of the "Cavalry Regulations," the drill and field movements of all Cavalry regiments will be carried out in accordance with the "Book of Cavalry" provisionally approved for Cavalry at Aldershot, 1874.

IN the French assembly on July 24th, M. Caillaux, the Minister of Public Works, made a statement before the Budget Committee relative to the recent inundations in the South of France. He estimated the damage done at 75,000,000f. (Rs. 3,00,00,000) namely, 50,000,000f. for injury to the crops, 20,000,000f. for the destruction of houses and movable property, 3,000,000f. for public works and 2,000,000 f. for damage to the railways.

THE *Moniteur* of Wednesday evening (July 28th) states that the negotiations between France and England relative to several territories belonging to the two countries on the West Coast of Africa have been brought to a close. The British possessions on the Gambia will be acquired by France in exchange for the cession to Great Britain of the French establishments at Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Assinee, and the river Ellacorea (?).

IN the House of Commons on Monday night, July 26, Mr. Bourke, in answer to Sir George Campbell, said the expedition to inquire into the murder of Mr. Margary was detained at the present time by the heat of the weather in China. The state of the country in China and Burma, and political complications, had prevented it from starting before. It was not desirable to make any announcement as to the indemnity until all the negotiations as to it were completed.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Transport programme for the season 1875-76 is being prepared. Arrangements will be made for the departure of the 18th Hussars from India about the end of November, and for the embarkation of the 14th Hussars at Portsmouth early in January. The 1st Battalion 25th, 33rd, and 35th will leave Queenstown before the end of the year, but it is proposed to delay the departure of the 2nd Battalion 16th until early in 1876, if possible. The battalion will embark at Portsmouth. The order of the departure of infantry battalions from Bombay will be determined in India.

AMERICAN telegrams published in the English papers state that great excitement has been caused in commercial circles in New York by the suspension on Tuesday (July 27) of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co. Their suspension caused a sharp advance in the gold premium. A telegram in the *Daily News* says:—"The liabilities are fully 5,000,000 of dollars, 3,000,000 of which are abroad partly secured. Their late losses on cotton amount to a million of dollars. The Liverpool consignees are secured. The assets are unknown. None of the letters of credit or circular notes in the hands of travellers in Europe are secured. The feeling in the money market is better."

THE question whether judicial officers of one province should be permitted to accept remuneration for executing commissions issued by courts of other provinces has been submitted to the Government of India. After considering the opinions received from certain local Governments and from the High Court, Calcutta, the Government of India concur with the majority of these opinions, and with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that the receipt of such fees by officers who are paid by Government for all they do in their official capacity is improper; and the Governor-General in Council hereby directs that the practice of taking such fees, wherever it exists now, shall be discontinued.

Vanity Fair says:—A striking instance of the complete manner in which officers' money was confiscated at the time of the abolition of purchase is afforded by the case of Captain Clarke, 5th Dragoon Guards, who, while performing jumping drill at the Curragh the other day, was killed by the fall of his horse. This officer met his death whilst in the performance of his duty, yet Government has confiscated the entire value of his commission, £6,000. Will anyone now pretend that the State has not a direct interest in the death of its servants, or maintain that the fact is not a scandal. Captain Clarke, under a contract with Government, invested £6,000 in the purchase of commissions. That contract was terminated not only without his consent but contrary to his desire, yet the money he invested on the faith of the continuance of that contract was never paid him.

THE *Englishman* thinks that the Foreign Office at Simla has received a wigging from home, and that on that account it is that so much sharpness has been displayed lately at Simla in pouncing on subordinates. Certain facts connected with the Burma Mission, saw daylight too soon, and, adds the *Englishman*, compelled thus to be more chary of its confidences in quarters of its own selection, (to wit the *Pioneer*,) the Government determined at the same time to put double sentries over every other avenue by which information might reach the public. By a curious coincidence it happened that about the same time certain discoveries of our own had attracted attention at Simla, and suggested what Lord Northbrook or the Foreign Secretary should know, known before, that the press of India were not likely to sit by quietly and starve while one of their number was sedulously fed, though only with a tea-spoon.

Vanity Fair hears that the Catholics are about to enlarge the Stafford Club, or rather to supersede it by a bigger establishment of the same kind. There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the numerical strength of the Church of Rome in Great Britain. Parliament being afraid to order a religious census in the face of the opposition raised by Dissenters. Catholics claim to be a million, and cannot be reckoned at much less than three quarters of a million. It is worthy of note that the chiefs of the party do not consider that a daily Catholic paper could for the present be made to pay as a commercial speculation. Yet it is clear that Catholicism already exercises a social influence quite out of proportion to the number of its professed adherents; and when disendowment shall have befallen the Church of England, and shorn her of half her splendours, the religion of Rome may gradually become the religion of the majority of Conservatives among the educated classes.

THERE is a reasonable prospect of at last opening up Africa effectually. Mr. Mackenzie's scheme for opening a road for the Atlantic by removing the bar at the mouth of the Batta river opposite the Canaries into the Desert of Sahara seems to a contemporary feasible enough. There is little doubt that the desert in question was once covered by the sea, and that its level at its south-western extremity is lower than that of the Atlantic. Sir Arthur Cotton, no mean authority, thinks that the scheme can be carried out, and if he proves correct Timbuctoo will be only 2,300 miles from England by water. It is to be hoped, however, that the inundation will not exceed the proposed limits and sweep away a dozen or so of oases and villages. Commerce might be quite content to pay that price, but the inhabitants might find it rather unpleasant. In the meantime all honour to Mr. Mackenzie. He has certainly turned the flank of the Frenchmen, who wished to let the Mediterranean into Sahara *via* Tunis.

SERIOUS fighting appears to have occurred in the Herzegovina. The insurgents were attacked by the Turkish troops on Friday, the 23rd July, near Nevesinge. A severe engagement ensued, in which there were many killed and wounded on both sides. On Saturday the Turkish troops made a sortie from Stolatz and attacked the insurgents near Dabra. Four Turkish companies endeavoured to outflank the insurgents, but the latter defeated the attempt. The fighting lasted the whole day, and the final result is not yet known. A small engagement has also taken place near Gabelle, and the Turks have set fire to Gorizze. A report has reached Vienna from Cattaro of fighting having occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins on the Montenegrin frontier, but later information (says the telegram) shows that it was "nothing more than an ordinary affray, caused by the kidnapping of a young girl." The Austrian Government has caused a contradiction to be published of the statement of a Czech newspaper that it desires to annex the Herzegovina. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that much enthusiasm has been excited in Montenegro in consequence of the speeches in the British Parliament on the subject of Turkish misrule. The speeches are translated into the Slavonic official organ, which hails England as the deliverer of the oppressed Christians. Prince Nicholas has informed the Consuls that he cannot check the agitation among his subjects.

A CASE which was decided at the Waterford assizes on Friday, the 23rd July, has attracted much attention in connection with the discussions about the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Loughlin Freeman, a Waterford merchant and shipowner, was convicted at the last assizes of sending to Cardiff in September, 1874, a brigantine named the Alcedo in an unseaworthy state. Sentence had been delayed pending the decision of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, on a point reserved at the trial. From the evidence it appeared that the vessel was twenty-six years old, although built of teak wood, which would not last more than about half that time. The timber was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before the vessel was sent to Cardiff, Mr. Freeman wrote to Messrs. Begg, of Cardiff, as follows:—"I would be inclined to renew the former insurance at eight guineas, if I thought there would be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves, private." Messrs. Begg in reply, wrote:—"We don't think there is any fear of Plimsoll interfering, at all events on this side, as they don't appear to be so much on the look-out over here." The defence was that the prisoner had expended over £1,100 in repairs on the vessel, and that, not being a seafaring man, he could not be supposed to have a guilty knowledge of the unseaworthiness of the vessel. The points reserved were that the jury should have been instructed to take into consideration the circumstances under which the ship was sent to sea, the nature of the cargo—pitwood—the character of the voyage, and the season of the year. On the 23rd inst. the Court for Crown Cases Reserved decided against the accused on these points, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and to be imprisoned for two months.

LORD SALISBURY, in his speech on Friday to the Cooper's Hill students, related a story of his own experience in Australia. When travelling there he was told there were two kinds of oxen in the colony, the common oxen and the pious oxen. Naturally enough, he had asked what was a pious ox, and was told it was one that would go without being sworn at. And then, pointing a moral suited to the occasion, his lordship added, "he would only say that he hoped the men who went out to India from that college would have the belief that the natives were pious." Lord Salisbury was here plainly giving a wholesome warning for the guidance of the future conduct of the young men before him. But, inasmuch as the first set of students from the College only left for India towards the end of 1874 and cannot have been many months mixed with natives when the last advices left in India, it is surprising indeed to learn, on the authority of the *Times'* leader, what the Secretary of State neither said nor even hinted, that "they look down with utter contempt on the natives, for whose service they have been preparing themselves, and are so fond of swearing at them that Lord Salisbury almost fears a foreign pledge of the vernacular may be a dangerous power."? His lordship may fear this; but, if so, it must be because to send young men out trained in the vernacular is a new experiment, and not because he has heard of it; for there has been no time to learn anything of the results, good or bad. In fact the *Times* writer evidently supposed that Cooper's Hill has been supplying India for years past, instead of only this spring, and has mistaken Lord Salisbury's good-humoured use of his Australian parable for a solemn reproof of deeds done in India by those who have yet to go there.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, 13TH AUGUST.

I HAVE heard a rude story of a small Indian Civilian who, being at home on sick leave went to a hydropathic establishment or, as allopathic practitioners scornfully say, "one of those washing shops," to be treated for dejection of spirits and general debility brought about by an enlarged liver and the gloomy prospects of his service as recently described by Mr. Robert Lowe. The doctor told him he was to rise at six, say his prayers and feel cheerful, then wrap himself up in a wet sheet for half an hour and drink a quart of cold water. The little competitionwalls looked plaintively up into the rubicund face of the hydropath and replied—"My dear Sir, its quite impossible; I only hold a pint!" That was a sound and logical view of his capacity and construction. Little men are continually getting into trouble by trying to take more than they can carry. There are countries too which "only hold a pint" and when the too generous heavens pour more than their wonted share of moisture from the clouds all sorts of trouble arise. The Punjab is one of these shallow vessels. Its five rivers come down from Cashmere from the Himalays, from little Thibet fed by unseen snows and storms undreamed of by the agriculturist who waters his fields on their banks from wells and canals and thinks himself well off with an annual rainfall of from ten to fourteen inches. Kurrachee folk talk of Scinde as little Egypt, but the fact is the resemblance may be traced much farther north. People who live on alluvial plains have necessarily many points in common. The mud-pie architecture with which the traveller first grows familiar in Egypt, the dryness of the atmosphere, the blue-dyed and mud-coloured clothes, the melancholy slowness of gait and the undying, unflinching love of dirt for its own sweet sake are here prolonged in infinite series. The absence of stones is another point. If you want one to throw at a dog you are fain to put the poor creature off with a brick-bat. Somewhere and somehow they grub up a scanty supply of spongy nodules of kunkur and on the mud-pie principle make a raised crust of a road. It is the best possible and indeed is itself a very good road. But when the staple material of all construction is mud with a few brickbats thrown in like currants in a pudding, it will easily be understood that an unusual downpour of rain would be disastrous to the houses. And when houses are built with a simple faith in the stability of mud and the impossibility of more than a shower or two ever touching them, when beams and joists, thick planking and layers of more mud are laid across them with a childlike innocence of the first principles of construction, it is not in the least wonderful that a few hours' steady rain should work a considerable amount of destruction and that fatal accidents should happen. They talk a good deal of their earthquakes here and a recent one, I am told, was very severe. I thought it was the cat, and went to sleep again; but the rain of which they all spoke contemptuously is a much more serious matter. We heard of rain in the regions round about but only a comparatively trifling quantity fell here. The natives said God had stretched a *chhut*,—*i.e.* a roof—over Lahore. Some people's conception of a Divinity and first cause admits without the slightest shock this class of ideas and I rather wonder the Hindoo Pantheon does not contain a *Deo* with a gingham umbrella which should keep the just (ourselves) comfortably dry and shed its chilly droppings down the necks of the unjust,—other people. At all events we were dry, as dry as Gideon's fleece on the off nights when the surrounding ground was dank with dew. The heat was intense and what little rain we had only increased the sugginess and developed prickly-heat in its worst forms. Some official people whose profane gibes, like the rest of their lives and conversation, takes the colour of red-tape talked of asking a Jesuit Accountant-General it a month of such weather ought not to count as service in purgatory. The doctors wiped their crimson brows and said that though it might be uncomfortable, Lahore had never passed through so healthy a hot season. Every now and then the heat reached a climax beyond which one thought human endurance could not go, when the sultry air was so breathlessly still it seemed a burst *must* come and give relief. The river quietly rose and drove out of his lair among the bushes on the bank a leopard who had been living there for some months, dining on lean tattoos, donkeys and pariah dogs. He strayed into a garden near the Mozti gate of the city and attacked the mallee. The mallee gave the alarm and down came law, police and public offices with a vast crowd of natives to hunt him out. It was a most lively time while it lasted. The creature bounded out at his assailants, mauled a chuprassee and was gallantly hacked at by the policemen with their tulwars. The crowd was seriously in the way and the sportsmen had few chances of hitting him. After one or two appearances the beast crouched under the thick bushes and refused to come out till Mr. Justice Scarlett Campbell, tired of waiting, went in to look him up. He fired one barrel and missed, when the leopard charged him with a roar. As the brute sprang he received a bullet through his brain and his tail was laid flat brushed the gallant Judge's breast, while the bullet passed on and lodged in a fleshy and not very vital part of a native who *would* be in the way. The excitement was tremendous, for the chase occupied some time and most men who had a gun, rifle or police carbine in their hands had a vague notion that they had killed the enemy with a miraculous shot. The leopard measured seven feet two and was considered a good specimen. Perhaps this was a sign of the rain we were expecting, and the leopard, with an instinctive or traditional knowledge of deluges had come to see if some friendly old Noah had done anything towards an Ark. If he had brought his mate, we might have understood him, for we all know how "the animals went up two by two."

Last Saturday the wind grew suddenly cooler and at night there was a sound of abundance of rain. It came down almost without stopping till yesterday—(Thursday) afternoon. There is nothing in this from a Bombay point of view, where you are quite capable of pouring for three weeks at a stretch.

But it is remarkable for Lahore. An "oldest inhabitant" of my acquaintance does not remember such a drenching since some two and thirty years ago when Shere Singh ruled and the Briton was beyond the river. As the rain came steadily down it dug for itself channels and pit holes in mud roofs and walls. Gradually these enlarged, the ends of rafters and joists were stealthily dislodged, and presently a wall would fall outward with a crash while the roof tumbled in a confused heap of ruin. Some hundreds of houses in the city and mud hovels of the poor have gone in this way. I have watched the melting down of a tiny hamlet of about a dozen houses and walls. Gradually the eaves collapsed, the ends of that schoolboys build crumble down under a thaw. The property to save is of the slightest—a bundle or two a charpoy, a few cooking pots and a hookah. Thatch is but little used; I notice, however, that few or no thatched houses have suffered. The houses occupied by Europeans have fared badly. Some will have to be taken down and nearly all have leaked. It is not pleasant to have to take it in turns with the wife of your bosom to hold an umbrella over the nuptial couch and to hear through the night the continuous drip of water all round. There is hardly a compound wall left entire. Horses and carriages may be seen in the verandahs of houses to which they were hastily removed from falling stables.

Inside the city, which at its best and safest looks one of the most irregular and ruinous honeycombs of brick, mud plaster and wood ever conceived, the effect of the rain is still more apparent. Here and there the narrow streets were for a time blocked by *debris* and yawning cracks in what remained upright made the passer-by hurry nervously past. The people say they could not sleep for the noise of falling houses and at first the estimate of the loss of life was very high. Up to yesterday, however, I believe only twelve deaths were reported and twenty-five cases of contusion and other hurts, many took refuge for the night in the large Musjids. The Lahore Ice Company's factory has come down but the engine does not seem much injured, and the agent hopes to be at work again in a fortnight. It was curious to observe how rapidly under the softening rain what was a wall became an amorphous heap of mud and brickbats with here and there a timber sticking up. The new female jail which, after being under construction for about two years has been in use for four months, has in great part given way and the prisoners have been removed. It is believed this costly work will have to be rebuilt. The shell of a new house being built by Mr. Arathoon has quietly melted down. Earth has returned to earth. Possibly the rain has softened the brains as well as the property of landlords and house-owners, for the lavish way in which they talk of so many lakhs of *mugum* to their property is after all hardly warranted by the evidence. Mud and bricks can scarcely be worth so much. The misery, inconvenience and fever, the exposure will cause to the people who have had their houses tumbled about their ears I think is quite as serious a matter as the money's worth of the damage done. It is too much to hope that anybody will learn a lesson in the art of building. The thing that has been is that which shall be. The pipe and mistry will go on piling up heaps of mud, story on story and when the whim seizes him he will project here a balcony and there a cornice, and over all he will lay a weight of wood and clay. And when the next heavy rain comes the bricks will tumble out of his wall as teeth drop out of a rotten skull, his roof will come in with a crash and as he gathers up his pots, the pipe and his bed and huddles a wet chudder over his wailing wife he will say that God is great and has dealt him hard measure.

The effects of the rain are by no means confined to the city. The bridge of boats over the Ravee just outside the city walls on the Peshawur road has given way and the Punjab Northern Railway line will be crossed this year at Shahdra instead of as it now stops in it on the other side. The great railway bridges are, however, believed to be safe, although there were reports that the Beas was scouring and scooping out its bed some 30 feet below the normal level, and that it had washed away the masses of stone planted round the iron piers. We had no mails from anywhere for three days. This day's mail from Bombay and the south has not arrived but the sun is good enough to shine a little and we hope we are at the end of our troubles. Meanwhile Moolt-tan and Montgomery have had no rain at all, and when all is done, the sum total of the week's rain in Lahore is only eleven inches! Bombay will take as much in three days without winking, but as I said at first, the Punjab "only holds a pint."

WATSON & COMPANY have just received a large supply of the deservedly popular Turkish Towels and Bath Blankets. Church Gate Street, and Esmpart Row, Bombay.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A MEETING of the executive committee for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, Colonel H. F. Hancock, Vice-Chairman, in the chair. The following members of the committee were present:—Captain Henry, General Phayre, Captain H. Morland, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Dr. Blaney, A. C. Oliphant, H. P. LeMesurier, R. Walton, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nursey Kessowjee, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Cummoo Sulleman, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Morarjee Gocouldas, Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, J. M. Sleater, G. W. Terry, Esqrs., and H. E. Jacomb, Dossabhoy Framjee, and Raghunath N. Khote, Esqs., Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Vice-Chairman said that, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the executive committee, a letter was addressed by him to the Secretary to Government, General Department, enclosing a copy of the resolutions, and asking him to be good enough to communicate the views of Government to the committee. A reply had been received which the Secretary would read.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, one of the Secretaries, then read the following letter:—

No. 2443 of 1875.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1875.

2 COLONEL H. F. HANCOCK, R.E.,

Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee for the Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1 of 10th instant.

It affords His Excellency in Council much satisfaction to think that the proposals for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are now sufficiently matured to admit of his furnishing the executive committee with information which will guide them in entering upon the preparations to be made under their superintendence. These proposals are subject to the approval of His Royal Highness, which will be communicated to the committee immediately on its receipt.

They have been made also with due regard to the claims of the people of the Presidency outside of the city of Bombay; and contemplate the absence of His Royal Highness from the city for four or five out of the eleven days which he proposes to spend in this Presidency.

His Excellency in Council will now proceed to notice the several suggestions submitted by the committee, and hopes he may be able to satisfy them in those cases in which he has proposed different arrangements.

His Excellency will address himself to the several propositions in the order in which they stand in the letter from the Vice-Chairman.

The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee will be authorized to undertake the illumination and decoration of the Esplanade. But the Port Trustees cannot contribute to the general reception fund, but will be authorized to do what is needful for the decoration or illumination of their own property under the orders of Government.

Past experience has satisfied the Government that a ceremonial of this description can be more easily and efficiently carried out at the Dockyard than at the Apollo Bunder and without any interruption to the general traffic of the port. The regulations, which for the convenience of the public it will be necessary to prescribe as to admission to the Dockyard, will be duly published.

The Corporation should present their address to His Royal Highness at the Dockyard immediately after his landing. Government will be obliged by a copy of the proposed address not later than the 10th October.

Government concur (that is with the suggestion that the line of route from the landing place to Parell be decorated). The Dockyard will be decorated by Government, the Esplanade by the Fee Fund Committee, and Government hope that the reception committee will undertake the decoration, with flags, flowers, &c., of the remainder of the route from the Money School as far as Byculla Bridge.

On this point Government would remind the Reception committee, that by far the most impressive and magnificent portion of the spectacle will be the enormous crowds of the citizens of Bombay who, with their families, and no doubt in their best attire, will line the route, and to whom every facility should be afforded. All necessary arrangements for the preservation of order will, of course, be made by the Commissioner of Police, under the orders of Government. But Government rely on the reception committee, and especially upon the native members, for encouraging the preservation of order, and that cheerful compliance with the arrangements of the Police for which the population of Bombay has on similar occasions been so remarkable.

Government concur, (that is with reference to the suggestion that the town be illuminated on the evening of the 9th November). In the opinion of His Excellency in Council the following should be the arrangements for the illumination:—

(1.) His Royal Highness and suite will leave Parell about 6-30 P.M., returning to Parell about 9 P.M.

(2.) The route will be *via* Kalbadevi, the Esplanade Main Road, to the Queen's Statue, then between the Post Office and the Public Works Department, Secretariat, by Church Gate Street to the Town Hall, returning *via* Parsee Bazaar Street, the Crawford Market, Shaikh Memon Street, and the Jumma Musjid to the Parell Road at Mombasevie. These, therefore should be the parts of the town to the illumination of which special attention should be paid.

(3.) Government will illuminate the public buildings on the route, including the Town Hall and Cathedral. The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee the Esplanade. The inhabitants of the streets through which the cortegé passes and of the streets visible from the line of route should be asked to illuminate their own houses thoroughly well in the same way as at the Diwali, the poorer among them being aided, if necessary to do so, by the reception committee, and the reception committee will undertake the rest of the illuminations.

(4.) Oil should be used for the illumination as far as possible instead of gas, as both cheaper and more effective.

(5.) It is likely that His Royal Highness will not remain to see the fireworks, which should be displayed after his Royal Highness has inspected the illuminations.

It is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to request His Royal Highness to honour him as this guest in a visit to Elephanta. It will not therefore be necessary for the reception committee to make arrangements for this portion of the programme. The Marine Department and Port Trust will do what is necessary on the occasion.

With regard to points F. & G., (that is the entertainment to the seamen and the school children and the fair on the Esplanade), His Excellency wishes the committee to be informed that the proposals submitted for the approval of His Royal Highness contemplate one day, probably Tuesday, the 16th, being left open in the second week of the visit which, if approved, would enable the committee to carry out each of their suggestions as the available funds in their hands admit of their undertaking.—I have, &c.,

E. JAMES,

For Acting Secretary to Government.

The Vice-Chairman suggested that they should take up the proposals in the letter in their order, and make such subsidiary arrangements as might appear necessary. The first resolution of the committee was to request Government to allow them the assistance and co-operation of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee and the Port Trustees. The Government programme was now before them. The executive committee was too large a body, and Colonel Hancock suggested that various sub-committees be appointed to carry out the details of the proposed arrangements. With regard to the illuminations, he thought they should be left to the executive committee generally, and that they should submit a report to the general committee.

It was thereupon proposed by Captain Henry, seconded by Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be appointed the finance committee:—Captain Robinson, Sorabjee S. Bengalee and Raghunath N. Khote, Esqs.

The Vice-Chairman said the finance committee would require an accountant. He did not know if the Municipality could provide one, or keep the accounts.

The Municipal Commissioner offered to arrange for the accounts being kept.

It was then proposed by the Vice-Chairman, and seconded by Captain Robinson, and carried, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for the keeping of the accounts.

On the motion of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., and seconded by R. Walton, Esq., it was resolved that the names of Dr. Blaney, and T. Robertson and E. Sassoon, Esqs., be added to the executive committee.

On the motion of Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., seconded by Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq., the name of E. M. Togo, Esq., was also added.

On the motion of A. C. Oliphant, Esq., seconded by Captain Henry, the names of the Hon. L. H. Bayley, and G. A. Barnett, Esq., were also added.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Captain Morland, the name of Major Prendergast Walsh was also added to the executive committee.

On the motion of Raghunath N. Khote, Esq., seconded by A. C. Oliphant, Esq., G. A. Barnett, Esq., was appointed a member of the finance committee.

It was proposed by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and carried, that the Vice-Chairman, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Police Commissioner be *ex-officio* members of all the sub-committees.

Proposed by the Vice-Chairman, seconded by Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Esq., and carried, that all contracts and estimates be submitted to the finance committee before expenditure is incurred. That the finance committee have authority to sanction contracts and estimates for such arrangements not costing more than Rs. 10,000 in the aggregate without previous reference to the executive committee, submitting a list of sanctions thus accorded by them from time to time to the executive committee. That contracts and estimates exceeding Rs. 10,000 be referred to the executive committee for previous sanction. That the finance committee inspect the accounts and be generally responsible that the estimates are not exceeded; that the books are regularly kept, and that a statement of accounts be submitted twice a month to the executive committee. That cheques be signed as heretofore by the secretaries under the authority of the finance committee.

Proposed by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., seconded by Raghunath N. Khote, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the illumination of the native town and other parts of the city:—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, G. W. Terry, Rienzi Walton, Cummoo Sulleman, Morarjee Gocouldas, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, T. Robertson, and E. M. Togo, Esqs.

Mr. Cummoo Sulleman—From Bhendy Bazar to Jamsetjee Hospital, I'll undertake the illuminations. (Hear, hear.)

Proposed by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., seconded by A. C. Oliphant, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be requested to act as sub-committee to arrange for the decoration of the various roads on the day of His Royal Highness's landing:—H. P. Le Mesurier, J. M. Sleater, G. W. Terry, Rienzi Walton, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Cummoo Sulleman, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esqrs., and Captain Morland.

Proposed by J. M. Sleater, Esq., seconded by Cummoo Sulleman, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be requested to form a sub-committee for arranging for an entertainment to the seamen of the Fleet:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Brigadier-General Phayre, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Captain Henry, Captain Robinson, Captain Morland, Captain Searle, Hamilton Maxwell, A. C. Oliphant, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Cummoo Sulleman, Esqs., and Major Prendergast Walsh.

Proposed by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the display of fireworks:—H. P. LeMesurier, Rienzi Walton, G. W. Terry, Venayek R. Luxmonjee, Esqs. and Captain Henry Morland.

Proposed by Captain Henry, seconded by J. M. Sleater, Esq., and carried, that the following gentlemen be requested to form the sub-committee for arranging for the feast to the school children:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Captain Henry, Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Captain Robinson, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Esq., Raghunath N. Khote, Esq., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, G. W. Terry, Dossabhoy Framjee, and Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.

Proposed by the Vice-Chairman, seconded by Captain Robinson, and carried, that the sub-committees be requested to submit reports and estimates to the finance committee on or before Monday, the 30th inst., and that they be laid before a meeting of the executive committee at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, the 1st September next.

Captain Henry said he thought each sub-committee would appoint its own secretary and chairman.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chairman.

BOMBAY.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, C.S.I., has presented the Khetwaddy Parsee Girls School with the sum of two hundred rupees to replenish its exhausted funds.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yoosup Ebram was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having attempted to obtain certain monies from Emambux Shaik Mohideen by the above mean.

DRUNKENNESS.—Esse Abdoola and another man were yesterday charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day. When placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, the police said that the prisoners were old offenders and habitual drunkards. His Worship therefore fined them Rs. 7 each.

TORTURE.—Sowlees Seedho and another man, both buggywallas, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Constable Burns, with having cruelly illused their animals by using them while in an unfit state. The prisoners made no defence and were each fined Rs. 8.

GAMING.—Jumal Hubbeeb and three others were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with having been found gaming in a common gaming house. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, but the evidence of the police who had arrested them having been taken, his Worship found them guilty and fined them Rs. 3 each.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two individuals who were classed on the charge sheet as above, were yesterday brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first being charged with having been found drunk and disorderly, and the other with having instigated the first prisoner to commit the offence with which he was charged. The property belonged to Noorbhae Teybhae. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Mirza Khan was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been found in possession of three hanks of silk, belonging to the P. and O. Company, without being able to account satisfactorily for the manner in which he obtained them. Mr. Thomas Bone, the 3rd officer of the steamship Avoca, prosecuted, and the prisoner having been found guilty, his Worship directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default of so doing, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, as a shigram and horse were being driven along the Mazagon Road towards Mazagon, the horse took fright and ran away, dragging the shafts of the shigram with him, they having in some unaccountable manner become detached from the body of the vehicle. The wife of one of the police inspectors was in the ghary at the time, with two of her children. Beyond the alarm she naturally felt when the horse bolted, and a slight shaking, she did not sustain any injuries. The horse was captured before he had gone far.

CRICKET.—The following are the names of the eleven selected by the Sub-Cricket Committee of the Gymkhana to represent Bombay in the match against Poona, to be commenced on Monday next, the 23rd inst:—

M. R. Wyer, Esq.	J. West, Esq.
Lieut. Spens, 85th Foot.	L. Balfour, Esq.
Lieut. Curtis, R. A.	Hon. D. Graham.
N. R. Oliver, Esq.	H. G. Gell, Esq.
J. Moore, Esq.	C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.
Lieut. Young, R. E.	

PROGRAMME OF THE CONCERT to be given in aid of the Scottish Orphanage to-morrow evening:—

PART 1ST.

Solo, Organ.....Overture, "Il Barbiere."
Chorus.....Scottish

a good cause. (Cheers.) I would even say that—with those feelings—had the hon. gentleman not appeared in his place to-day, I should have declined to press for any distinct opinion of the House. I should have advised them to postpone, and even for a longer period, the motion which, as an act of duty, I had offered to the consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.) But I am—as I am sure we all are—deeply gratified to know that we have not to consider an issue of that character, that we have seen the hon. gentleman in his place, received I am happy to believe from his tone and bearing to that state of temper which becomes all who are members of this assembly (hear, hear), and I think I may express the general feeling of both sides of the House that they receive the statement which he offered to us as a complete and satisfactory apology for what was, no doubt, in ordinary circumstances a great indiscretion. (Cheers.) The sentiments so expressed have been, I am sure, offered by the hon. member for Derby in sincerity (cheers), and I trust they will be received with kindness. (Renewed cheering.) And, therefore, Sir, I take this, the earliest opportunity, of moving that the order which has been read be discharged. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bentinck said he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion, but to say that there was one consideration in connexion with the question of which he thought the House ought not to lose sight. He would not refer to the proceedings which led to the discussion, but wished to remind the House that the hon. member for Derby had made use of language which called for the interference of the Chair and had uttered most grave and serious charges against members of that House. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had retracted the language he so used, but they had heard no retractation of the grave charges preferred against members of the House, and that being so he ventured to think that the hon. member ought to be called upon to retract them entirely or to proceed to substantiate the charges he had made. He ventured to say that a more honourable body of men than the shipowners of this country did not exist within the four seas of Britain. (Hear, hear.) There might be among them, as there were in all communities, what were called black sheep—but of this he was convinced—that the charges so broadly and openly made by the hon. member for Derby were entirely without foundation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Newdegate could not help feeling the justice of the observations just made by his hon. friend. As might have been expected, the hon. member for Derby had expressed his regret for the very improper language he had used and the very unusual conduct he had pursued; but the hon. member, in the last words of his apology, had reaffirmed the grave charges he had made against members of that House. (Hear, hear.) Such charges ought not, in his opinion, to be passed lightly over. They ought to be substantiated or retracted, and it ought to be shown that no cause, however good, could be advanced in that House by a process of disorder. (Hear, hear.) Willing, therefore, as he was, in common with all other hon. members, to pardon the indiscreet manner in which the hon. member for Derby had spoken, he thought the House should call upon the hon. gentleman to affirm the charges he had made or to withdraw them. (Hear, hear.)

The order was then discharged.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CROYDON, JULY 29.

COLONEL BAKER'S CASE.

AT 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Justice Brett took his seat in the Crown Court, and proceeded, after the usual ceremonies, to charge the Grand Jury; and though his opening observations were general they were, as the learned Judge said, directed and intended to be applied to the case of Colonel Baker. Gentlemen, he said, it gratifies me to see so many of you here to give me your assistance in the administration of criminal justice. The first persons who act against accused persons in this country are generally the accusers, who are usually either the police or the injured parties, and as a general rule they act because they believe the charge is true. The case then comes before the magistrate, who has to make up his mind whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, such as reasonably calls upon him for an answer. The case then comes before the grand jury—gentlemen of high position in the county—who have, somewhat in the same way as the magistrates, to make up their minds whether there is a case against the accused—that is, not necessarily such as that they themselves would find a verdict against him, but whether, if the case is not altered or answered, it would not be unreasonable for the jury who try the case to convict the accused party. The case then comes before the Court, and is heard with the advantage of seeing the accused, and hearing the witnesses against him, before the jury, who act also under the guidance of the Judge; and if, in the result, they think the accused ought to be convicted, he is so convicted, with the concurrence of the Judge and the jury. If all these different minds thus brought to bear upon the case come to the conclusion that the accused is guilty, and ought to be convicted, it is difficult to see how he can be innocent; and I look with the greatest doubt upon any subsequent assertions of irresponsible persons, who say that a prisoner has been wrongfully convicted. Having thus stated the steps through which every criminal accusation must go, I desire to recall to your minds that while, on the other hand, if the ultimate decision is against the accused, it necessarily gives great force to a conviction, at the same time, each of these steps is intended by the law to be a protection to the accused person, and, therefore, it behoves us all, that in each of these steps we take every care to come to a right conclusion; and, therefore, in every case the Grand Jury ought to consider not only the charge, as a whole, but also each part of the charge, and not whether in the end they would convict on the evidence as it stands, but whether in their judgment, after consideration, the verdict of guilty upon each part of the charge would not be unreasonable. Presently you will see the application I shall make of these observations. The learned Judge then went on to notice the charge against a man of murdering his wife and child, and having pointed out that the evidence would probably satisfy them beyond a doubt that the man committed the act, he observed that it was likely the case would eventually raise the difficult question whether the man was insane or not, or whether, even if insane he was or was not responsible under our criminal law. But, he said, with that question, happily, you have nothing to do—you do not see the prisoner, and the question of insanity never is brought before the Grand Jury. The law assumes—until the contrary is proved—that every man is sane, and, therefore, the Grand Jury assume it for the purposes of their inquiry; and the only question would be whether they were satisfied that the prisoner committed the act.

After noticing in a similar way the case of a young woman charged with the murder of her infant child, the learned Judge noticed some minor cases in the Calendar, and then went on to refer to the case of Colonel Baker. Now, he said, I come to a case which, of course, has given rise to much remark and considerable sensation. It will need hardly say, the charge against Colonel Baker. The charges against him are that he attempted to ravish the young woman; that he committed an indecent assault upon her, and that he committed a common assault upon her. There are, therefore, three charges laid before you—an attempt to commit a rape, an indecent assault, and a common assault, without indecency. It is as to this case you will see that I made those remarks with which I commenced. In the case of a person of some position charged with an outrage on a young lady, and that is a case which must excite something more than common feeling in the mind of everybody who hears of it. Therefore, it is one of those cases in which one is glad to have the assistance of all those who take a responsible part in the administration of the criminal law. It is one of those cases in which it is desirable to have the careful decision of a Grand Jury previous to that of the petty jury, and if, in the result, all those who take a part in the proceedings come to a conclusion adverse to the accused, then everybody will be satisfied that justice has been done; but if any part of the accusation seems, upon careful consideration, not borne out, then the due protection of the accused requires that you should reject it. I have little more to do upon my part than to explain to you as distinctly as I can what the law is on each of these charges. Now, as to the first, in order that the accused should be convicted of an attempt to ravish, you must be of opinion that he had made up his mind to outrage the young lady, and to proceed to the last extremity—in spite of any resistance not only that she had made, but that she might make. It is not enough that he intended at the moment to proceed to extremities, nor that he was at the moment acting and assaulting her against her will; this is a charge of attempting to ravish—that is, to commit a rape—and, therefore, you must be of opinion that he had it in his mind to go to the last extremity, notwithstanding any resistance on her part. If you come to that conclusion, you must find the bill against him; but if you think from the circumstances that, however wicked the outrage was which he was committing, he did not in his own mind intend going to that extent, and that it would not be reasonable for the jury to say that he did, then you ought to throw out that part of the charge. As to the charge of indecent assault, if the evidence before you is in substance the same as it appears upon the depositions, you cannot have any doubt that upon this charge there is a case fit to be inquired into. For the young lady swears that he kissed her repeatedly on the mouth against her will, and that he placed his hand upon her person, under her clothes; and if you are satisfied of that, there can be no doubt that there was an indecent assault. And even though the latter part were not proved, yet if a man kisses a young woman against her will and with feelings of carnal passion, and with a view to gratify his passion or to excite hers, that would be an indecent assault. There are, of course, many ways in which a kiss is not indecent. A father's kisses are holy; the kisses of young people in seasons of universal gaiety are not indecent; but kisses given by a man under the influence of carnal passion are indecent, and therefore, even if that stood alone, you would find a bill for an indecent assault. And if you find that, then it is obvious that it is an assault, for even laying a man's hand upon a woman against her will would be an assault. As to the two latter charges, therefore, you will probably find it your duty to find a bill against the accused. The gravequestion will be on the first count, and upon that I ask your careful consideration, recollecting what I have said, that the question is not whether you would eventually find a verdict against the accused, but whether you think that, taking into account all the circumstances, and especially the hesitation he showed, and the other circumstances indicating that he had no idea of going further, the question is, whether, upon careful consideration, you think it would be a reasonable conclusion to come to, that he had made up his mind to outrage that young lady and to proceed to the last extremity of outrage, notwithstanding any resistance she might make.

With these observations the learned Judge dismissed the Grand Jury, who retired to discharge their duties. After finding several of the bills in which the evidence was clear, so as to furnish the Court at once with business to proceed with, they proceeded to consider the case of Colonel Baker, and remained for some time in consultation.

In the meantime the case of the man Prince was taken, who had been convicted at the last Assizes, before Mr. Justice Denman, of unlawfully taking a girl under 16 years of age—that is, of the age of 13 years and 8 months—out of the care and possession of her father, and against his will, at Kingston, in this county. The prisoner is a married man; but this fact, though it now appeared that the girl was aware of it, was not disclosed at the trial, and the girl, in order to lessen the case against him, stated at the trial that she had told him she was 18, and that he believed her to be so. In point of fact, he took her away for the purpose of seduction; but his counsel at the trial raised as his defence the point of law, that he reasonably believed the girl to be over 16, and so the jury found. The point, however, was over-ruled in the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, and now the prisoner came up for judgment.

Mr. Lilly appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Douglas Straight was for the prisoner.

On the part of the prosecution, it was urged that the prisoner was a married man; and it appeared that he married, in 1871, a young woman of 20, and that next year he deserted her. On the part of the prisoner, it was urged that the girl knew he was married, and letters of hers were produced to show that this was the case. After consideration,

The learned Judge proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner. Under the circumstances, he said, as the girl knew he was married, it did not appear to be an aggravated case; and, therefore, the sentence he should pass, which was that of the learned Judge who tried him, was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

A youth of 17, named Dunbar, was *Convicted* on his own confession of feloniously embezzling two sums of £7 and £10 from the post-office at Guildford, where he was employed.

Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Baggallay were for the prosecution.

The prisoner received a good character, but it appeared that he had got into bad company, and in order to support expenses beyond his means yielded to a temptation to rob the post-office.

The learned Judge said there was no reason why he should deviate from the usual and, indeed, invariable rule to pass a sentence of penal servitude for such an offence. It was necessary for the protection of the public, and he must pass the usual sentence of five years' penal servitude.

A young labourer named Budd was indicted for throwing a stone at an engine travelling on the South-Western Railway, so as to endanger the safety of the persons thereon.

Mr. Serjeant Robinson and Mr. Willis were for the prosecution.

The prisoner, who was not defended by counsel, said he was in drink at the time, and

The jury found him *Guilty*, but that he was in drink and did not know the effect of what he did.

The learned Judge said, in passing sentence, that it was necessary to repress these dangerous acts, which were too frequent and caused great peril to the public, and the terms of the finding of the jury indicated that the dangerous character of such acts was not adequately appreciated. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

After these cases had been disposed of, in the course of the afternoon the Grand Jury came into Court and returned a true bill against Colonel Baker "for Misdemeanour" generally—that is, on all three of the charges. Thereupon

Mr. Serjeant Parry, who (with Mr. Poland) appeared for the prosecution, at once applied to the Court to fix a day for the trial.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who (with Mr. Hawkins, Q.C.) is retained for the defence, at once interposed and said he hoped that no day would yet be fixed, as he had an application to make to the Court to postpone the trial, and he had affidavits prepared, though not yet sworn, in support of the application which he proposed to make to-morrow morning.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said that certainly copies of the affidavits to be sworn in support of the application to postpone the trial had been laid before counsel for the prosecution, but he yet hoped that a day would be fixed for the trial, as otherwise great inconvenience would be caused.

The learned Judge said that while an application to postpone the trial was pending, he could not fix a day for the trial. Of course as to that application he could at present say nothing, as the affidavits were not before him; but—apart from any special grounds for postponement—he might at once say that he should not put the trial off further than Saturday; and he thought the application to postpone the trial should be made to-morrow morning.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said it should be so made, and he understood that, at all events, the case would not be tried to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Brett.—No. But the application to postpone the trial will be made to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the application to be made is for a postponement of the trial until the next Assizes, in order to enable the defendant to apply for a *certiorari* to remove the case into the Court of Queen's Bench in order to have it tried by a Special Jury, either in that Court by a change of *venue*, or—if the *venue* is not changed—at the Surrey Assizes. The application was made to Baron Pollock at Chambers some weeks ago, but it was refused on the ground that it would lead to delay, because the case could not be removed until the indictment was found, and then it would be too late to take the necessary steps to have the case removed into the Queen's Bench and have it set down to be tried at these Assizes. The effect of removing a cause into the Queen's Bench by *certiorari* is that it is tried on the Civil Side, either in that Court or at the Assizes, and that therefore the defendant may have a Special Jury, as he cannot have one in a criminal case in the ordinary criminal courts of the country. If the trial is not postponed it will be tried on Saturday, as to-morrow will be occupied by a murder case. The rest of the day was occupied with the trial of a young woman for child murder.

JULY 30.

At the opening of the court this morning at Croydon, before Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he wished to make an application with regard to the case of Colonel Baker.

Serjeant Parry said he must object to any application being made until Colonel Baker had surrendered.

Justice Brett said he should decline to hear any application until Colonel Baker was in court.

Serjeant Ballantine said he expected Colonel Baker every moment.

At half-past ten o'clock Colonel Baker entered the court, and this fact was announced to Mr. Justice Brett. His lordship said he supposed that Colonel Baker now surrendered; he would not order him to take his place in the dock, but he must consider himself in custody.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said: There is a little difficulty about Colonel Baker surrendering. One of his sureties, Sir Samuel Baker, is at Torquay, and the other, Lord Valentia, is away.

Mr. Justice Brett: Cannot he get other sureties?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: His sureties will be here to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Brett: The mere fact of the sureties not being present does not discharge their bail.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. Colonel Baker surrenders, my lord.

Mr. Justice Brett—Let him stand foward.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he had to make an application on behalf of his client. That application was for a postponement of the trial, and he grounded his application on the strong feeling which prevailed in the country on the subject of this trial. So great was this excitement, and so strong was the feeling against Colonel Baker, that it was impossible for him at the present time to have an impartial trial before the ordinary tribunal of a common jury. He made this application, too, in order that another application might be made to the judge for the trial to take place before a special jury. He might remind his lordship that Colonel Baker was committed for trial on the 24th of June last. Had he been committed a few days later he would, in the ordinary course, have been tried at the spring assizes. As his lordship might be aware, an application for a *certiorari* to remove the case to the Court of Queen's Bench was made before Mr. Baron Pollock, and that learned judge, while expressing his conviction that the case should be tried by a special jury, refused the application, on the ground of the great delay which would occur. It must be recollected that the principal witness in the case was a young lady, the prosecutrix, who was really a witness under a Crown prosecution, and this fact made it more necessary, looking at the excitement which prevailed, that his client should be tried by a special jury. He did not make the application with a view that any favour should be extended to Colonel Baker, but on the ground that justice would not be done unless a special jury was granted. As showing the state of excitement and feeling which the case occasioned, he might mention to his lordship that a pamphlet, with the title "Disgusting and beastly conduct of Colonel Baker, and courageous conduct of Miss Dickinson" was being largely sold, and no doubt it had its effect on the minds of men. In favour of the application, he begged to put in the affidavit of Colonel Marshall, of Broadwater, Guildford. Colonel Marshall was the magistrate who granted the warrant against Colonel Baker, and one of the magistrates who committed him for trial. He did not disguise the fact that Colonel Marshall was an old acquaintance of the defendant, but all who knew Colonel Marshall knew that he was a gentleman who embodied in his own person the soul of honour and integrity. Colonel Marshall in his affidavit said that he had an opportunity of ascertaining the state of public feeling in the county, and he found it very strong against Colonel Baker, more especially among the class from which common juries were selected, and he believed that Colonel Baker could not get an impartial trial except before a special jury. Colonel Marshall further said he had heard various reports detrimental to the previous career of Colonel Baker, all of which he believed were false and malicious. These reports, he believed, reduced the chances of his obtaining a fair trial. As regarded these reports he had an affidavit from Colonel Baker, but he otherwise entirely denied them on his honour as a man. He asked his lordship to grant the application for a postponement of the trial in order that justice might be done by allowing the defendant to apply to the full court for a *certiorari*.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said he must oppose the application, and he asked his lordship to refuse it on the ground that, if it were granted, the ends of justice would be defeated. If the trial were postponed, there would be a great probability that it would come on not at all. Besides, an application had been already made to Mr. Baron Pollock for a *certiorari*. That learned judge had given the application his gravest consideration, and had declined to grant it on the ground of the great delay it would entail. Colonel Baker's own conduct had got him into a position from which it was now sought to extricate him by delay after delay. If the application were granted, it would probably be two years before the case was tried, if ever it were tried at all. He (Serjeant Parry) had an affidavit from Dr. Dickinson, the brother of the young lady, in which he said that any delay in the trial would be most prejudicial to his sister, as it would injure her prospects for life and her physical strength.

After a few remarks from Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Justice Brett said the application was one asking him practically to overrule the decision of Mr. Baron Pollock. This he should decline to do. The charge was one of an ordinary criminal character, and there were no complications in it requiring a special jury. He could see no reason for assuming that a common jury would not try the case as unbiassedly and impartially as a special jury. As regarded the contention that the defendant could not have a fair trial, he could not see that any proof of this had been given. He should refuse the application. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

Serjeant Ballantine asked that Monday might be fixed for the trial.

Serjeant Parry said he had no objection to the day, and his lordship granted the application.

Mr. Justice Brett said he must increase the recognizances of the defendant himself to £4,000, and he must have two sureties in £1,000 each, and the defendant must remain in court until the bail was completed.

Brevet Major the Hon. Henry Wood, 12th Lancers, and Brigade Major Gardner, 12th Regt., were accepted as bail for Colonel Baker, and shortly after two o'clock he left the court with his friends.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON INDIA.

THE prizes won by the successful students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, near Egham, were distributed yesterday afternoon (July 23) at the college by the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India. There were present the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, M. P., and Lady Hamilton, Sir Louis Malet, C.B., Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart, and Lady Montgomery, Sir William Baker, K. C. B., and Lady Baker, Mr. A. Cassels, Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., and Lady and Miss Montgomery, Sir George Lawrence, K. C. S. I., C. B., and Lady Lawrence, Sir Vicent and Lady Eyre, Mr. W. Thornton, C. B., Colonel Fraser, C. B., Sir F. and Lady Hicks, Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Colonel Pasley, R. E. and Mrs. Pasley, Rev. A. J. Blunt and Lady Florence Blunt, Mr. Ireland Danvers, Mrs and Miss Danvers, General Sir W. Wyllie, K. C. B. and Lady Wyllie, Dr. Fayrer, C. S. I., and Mrs. Fayrer, Mr. H. Leonard, C. E., &c.

Colonel Chesney, the president of the college, gave an interesting statement respecting the improved curriculum of studies pursued by the students. Towards the conclusion of his address the gallant president remarked that a famous orator, when speaking recently on the subject of the visit to India of an illustrious personage, spoke in strong language on the importance of cultivating sympathetic relations with the people of the country and the good effect likely to be produced by a kindly generous bearing to them. One good result, however, would be achieved by sending year by year large bodies of English civil servants from an institution like that to be distributed over India.

The prizes having been distributed,

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was loudly cheered, rose and said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I need hardly say how much satisfaction it gives to all of us whose official duty it is to forward the interests of this most valuable institution to hear and to see so satisfactory a result of the energies of the teachers and of the other authorities to whom its prosperity is due; because the prosperous destiny of this institution throws no small light upon an experiment of most vital moment which the Government of India in this country, from the first hour of its connection with India, has been constantly carrying out. Our great problem is the mode in which, most satisfactorily, civil servants can be furnished amongst Englishmen for the performance of the most tremendous task that any nation has ever undertaken—the governing of a distant and alien nation of vast multitudes by one that is comparatively small. This experiment has been going on through various dates and through various phases. At first the appointments to the civil service in India were matters of simple selection. Ideally, no doubt that system was best. The directors in those days, rightly or wrongly, were accused of attaching too much importance to the Apostolic precept of regarding the interests of their own households. (Laughter.) I do not wish to give any currency in the least to the charge, but, at all events, it was believed then, and from time to time checks upon their power of appointment were attempted to be introduced. The longest, and perhaps, by its results, one of most successful experiments was that which succeeded, where simple patronage was supplanted by an educational course, and those who had successfully passed through their education were charged with the task of governing India. But in the course of time it seemed good, for reasons which I shall not enter into, that this system should cease, and then came the system of simply and undilluted competition, by which every person who succeeded best in an examination was entrusted, after certain subsequent examinations, with the great political duties of those appointments. Now we have called up a new experiment, and I do not say we have had reason in any degree to be dissatisfied with those which had gone before. It is the experiment the Duke of Argyll set on foot, and it is to select the best and most promising of all classes in this country, and then the application of careful collegiate education, to fit them for the great duties that lay before them. This experiment is still in its youth. We watch it anxiously from year to year, and, as each year turns out a successful result, we have justification for congratulating ourselves upon its progress. And, so far as it has gone, we may confidently say it promises a most successful result, and does the utmost credit to the sagacity of the statesman by whom it was devised. What the future course of this experiment may be it is not my business to predict, but I may safely say this—that I have to consider as to the prospects of furnishing civil servants for the Government of India will be largely guided and powerfully encouraged by the success of the experiment which the Duke of Argyll was the first to begin. In another respect I may say the experiment is successful. We have heard a great deal about the doings of a certain class—of whom it is said that every one speaks against them—who are named "crammers." I do not wish to join in any of the language that has been used against the most able and most energetic class of men. (Laughter from the students.) They are men who have fully merited the undoubted success they have won, and that great pre-eminence in the art of teaching by the capacity and assiduity they have brought to their task. But, while giving to them the praise which is their due, I venture to doubt whether the instruction they give can be called the whole of education—whether there is not something that may properly supplement it afterwards; and I am very satisfied to find the ranks of this college can be recruited—not evidently wholly without their assistance—but not depending on their assistance altogether. Whatever else may be said, no one of "crammers" has the patronage of the places which this college has to confer. One of the most distinguished students, the first gentleman to whom it was my pleasure to give a prize—Mr. Harington—has come from one of the most promising schools in the country. While rendering justice to a new school, I am pleased, as an Eton man, to find that Eton has to-day preserved a reputation which in the judgment of some may have been lost, or is in danger of being lost. There was a popular superstition that in Eton you learned nothing but how to spend money—(laughter)—but the success to-day of a son and worthy representative of a gentleman distinguished in his day or accomplishments and learning may allow us to hope that is but an idle popular calumny. (Cheers.) Then we have students from new institutions like Owen's College, Manchester, from our ancient Universities like Cambridge—we have them even from the Royal Navy. (Laughter.) A gentleman who to-day earned a well-merited distinction was educated at Calcutta. Now, gentlemen, in wishing success and prosperity to those now beginning a most interesting and useful career in life, I will only venture to mention a criticism upon the proceedings of the first batch who went out to India, which, perhaps, may be a warning and a guide to those who have to follow. I heard nothing but praises of them except in a particular—that I was assured I must think the objects of their lives and all their exertions were past—(laughter)—and that they might safely repose upon their laurels for the future. (Laughter.) That is a very natural feeling indeed when we have finished a long series of examinations. The mind begins to hate the knowledge which it has been compelled involuntarily to acquire. But I see, gentlemen, that sentiment meets with universal sympathy, but you must believe me it is a very delusive sentiment. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Chesney in his speech spoke of the prominence given to the study of Hindustani in the college, and justified it by dwelling on the necessity of bringing together the English and the native races in India, and of opening the paths of communication between them. Well, it is very desirable that an explosion of Hindustani should take the place of personal violence when any one attempts to touch a native. (Laughter.) When I was in South Australia, I was told that there were two kinds of oxen, the common and the pious oxen. I asked what a "pious" ox was, and was told it was one which would go on without being sworn at. (Great laughter.) I believe and trust that those who go from this college to India will go with a thorough conviction that the natives of India are "pious" oxen. (Renewed laughter.) The matter is really one of high political importance. It was indicated in terms of great eloquence by the distinguished statesman (Mr. Bright) to whom Colonel Chesney referred. It is almost the only difficulty which we at present see in the political future of India. Our power is probably greater there than it was ever before. I do not think I speak too confidently—though there may be some danger in such anticipation—when I say there is at present no serious cloud on our political horizon; but there is only one thing that gives anxiety to those who consider the relations as to the governing and the governed classes of India; and that is, an appearance—I trust it is only an appearance—which is spoken of forcibly by every witnesses who comes from India: that, compared with former days, the distance between the governing and the governed, instead of lessening, is increasing. I trust it is only an appearance. It may be attributed to many causes—to the comparative nearness of England, the shorter time which almost all branches of service spend in India, compared with what they used to do in times gone by. To these things some point for the causes, but I am afraid there is a deeper root at the bottom of it than any John Bull pertinacity which has formed an evident portion of our vigour and success in history, and which looks down with contempt upon every race but our own. I am afraid when that bursts out in India it often takes the form of harshness and contempt towards those whom it is our first duty to consider and protect. Vast multitudes of India, I believe, are not at all ill contented with our rule. They have changed masters so often that there is nothing humiliating to them in having gained a new one. Otherwise there is no immediate danger; but no system of government can be permanently safe where there is a feeling of inferiority or of mortification affecting the relations between the governing and the governed. Laws and authorities can do very little to remove this danger. It must lie in the personal habits, the temper, and the disposition of those by whom the practical government is carried on; and every man who goes out to India—of whatever capacity—to take part in the vast task of governing and civilising these vast masses of people, he must bear in mind that in him individually in this respect a great responsibility is reposed. It is in his power, in his own sphere, to lessen or to increase the distance between the governing and the governed. It is in his power to show sympathy or to withdraw it; to create feelings of pleasurable attachment, or to create feelings of mortification; and in proportion as he fulfils that duty will he show his appreciation. There is nothing I would more earnestly wish to impress upon all who leave this college—on all who leave this country for the purpose of governing India—that they are the only —if they choose to be so—the only enemies England has to fear. They are the persons who can, if they will, deal a blow of the deadliest character at the future rule of England; but I am convinced that they will take a higher and better view of their responsibility, and that, as generations go on—as bodies of students are turned out of this college—they will go forth feeling their position as missionaries of civilisation, and fully recognising the responsibility that lies upon them of drawing tighter the bonds between England and that splendid Empire with which it is our vast responsibility to deal. (Loud cheers.)

The students then gave three cheers for the noble marquis, and the proceedings terminated.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for passengers, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana-Malwa Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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